Japan and the Japanese.
Although the Japanese have set saide their ancient custom of putting to death any subject who had visited any other country, and have sent an Embassy to cultivate the friendship of the United States, and our Government and people are receiving them with demonstrationsso extravagant as to convince them that our affections have been quite un-occupied before we made their acquaintance, and that they are the object of our first love, yet, to Japan, the opening of intercourse with foreign nations has been nothing but the beginning of troubles, which justify all their ancient and traditional apprehensions of dauger, and must vindicate in the minds

ess Government were the chief cause of the Embassy to the United States, from which they may hope for alliance and protection against England; and, by their reported comments, it would seem that the great interest which they manifest in all our military arms, arises from their anxiety to provide means of defense against the British. Our commerce offers nothing desirable to the Japanese. Their government has probably submitted to the opening of intercourse with foreign countries from the fear that it would be forced upon them, and from conscious inability to resist, The measure was resolved upon in the face of the violent hostility of the people and of a majority of the hereditary princes; and the government has to contend at the same time with the arrogant demands of foreign nations, and with the prejudice of its own people. whose hostility against foreigners is ready to break out against even the proper fulfillment of the treaties.

The signing of the American treaty with Mr. Harris excited general commotion, and caused the diagrace of all concerned in the negotiation, even down to subordinates. The feeling among the majority of the Damios. the great hereditary princes of the empire. was so violent that the lives of the chief ministers were in danger. This was appeared by the dismissal of the ministers, but the new minlstry found itself compelled by circumstances to sign in succession treaties with most of the great powers of Europe, each more liberal than its predecessor.

The Japanese troubles reported in our telegraph dispatches yesterday, were prob ably caused by the question of foreign intercourse. They must fill the Embassy with lively apprehensions, and in that country, where beheading or disemboweling seems the least that can be done to mark any difference of opinion or change of policy, the return of the Embassy may simultaneously terminate their official and their vital exis-

One of the first of the blessings which the Japanese derived from their treaties was a cur ency question with the British Minister. showing that currency questions belong to progress in civilization. Provision was made by the treaty that all foreign colus shall pass current in Japan for corresponding weights in Japanese coin, gold for gold and silver for silver, and the Japanese Government agreed for British coin, without discount for recoinage. The Japanese acquaintance with foreign money was confined to the silver dollar. This treaty contained a kink that would deplete the whole nation of its specie without exchanging a dollar's worth of its commedi-While gold in Europe and America bears a relative value to silver of fifteen to one. In Japan it is legally current at the rate of five to one. This answered well enough so long as there was no foreign trade, or while it was confined to barter, but now a silver dollar when exchanged for Japanese silver coin, gained three times its relative value for exchange for Japanese gold. The Empire would have been swindled out of its gold in a short time, and then out of its silver, for there was the same relative difference between silver and copper coins. The Japanese endeavored to modify their currency to prevent this cheat. This created great financial disturbance at home, and caused, also, con stant protests from the British Minister, who insisted on the sanctity of treaties. This is one of the first impressions made on the Japanese mind, of the blessings of foreign intercourse and of commerce with civilizes nations. The latest advices on this currency question are contained in the following extract from the British Minister, Mr. Alcock to Lord John Russell, dated November 10.

"Our own people, and the foreigners generally, utterly reckless of the future, intent only on profiting, if possible, by the present moment to the utmost, regardless of our treaties or future consequences, are wholly engaged just now in shipping off all the gold currency of Japan."

ency of Japan."

Besides this currency question, the Japanese have had a contest with Mr. Alcock on the manner of ratifying the treaty, the

intercourse, and their apprehensions growing out of them, may account for their ax-traordinary Embary to cultivate American friendship, and are suggestions as to the cause of the outbreak which is just an-nounced in Japan.

The Japanese and Our Religion The Reverend Thomas H. Stockton, Chap-lain of the House of Representatives, publishes an article in the National Intelligence severely condemning the course of the enter tainers of the Japanese in not introducin these heating to our places of worship, and fears that on their return they will be compelled to report that the Americana have no religion. Our readers will remember that we noticed this neglect some days ago. Mr. Stockton draws a parallel between the visit of these Asiatics and that of the Wise Men who came to King Herod inquiring where Christ was born

their ancient and traditional apprehensions of dauger, and must vindicate in the minds of the Japanese—if there were any doubts on that score—their ancient policy of seclusion. Their treaty with the British has given an opening to the insolent and dominearing spirit which characterizes that nation in its dealings with Oriental nations; forced constructions of the provisions of the treaty are made, or the provisions are enforced in the harshest manner, so as to endanger a collision with the people, which, the Japanese can readily see, would be used as a pretext for new concessions, and for indemnity for the past and security for the fature. It is probable that the apprehensions which these difficulties with the British excited in the Japanese of the security for the fature. It is probable that the apprehensions which these difficulties with the British excited in the Japanese contest of the more of the Sanctuary in the grand entertainment programme, the writer rather iron-ironly security for the fature. It is probable that the apprehensions which these difficulties with the British excited in the Japanese contest of the more doctors; but beware of the or any other religious book! Let the physicians have access to them—for some of them are doctors; but beware of the clergy—for no priests are among them. Their religion is dead—and so is ours! Christianity is no more; the Bible is a fiction; the Church asuperstition; the Ministry, a mere profession; and the Sabbath, a grievous imposition. Commerce is king! and Commerce requires that these 'wise men from the East' shall fall down and worship him, and open 'their treasures' in his presence, and strew at his feet their 'gitts of gold, and frankincense, and myrth.' In a word, Commerce decrees that this expensive entertainment must and shall pay!"

It will be remembered that Mr. Stockton

It will be remembered that Mr. Stockton sent an invitation to the Embassy to attend his preaching. The neglect of this may have added to the ferver of his expressions. Perps we ought to mention that the Government excuses itself on the ground that but one religion is recognized in Japan, and all others are forbidden; therefore, to convert here strangers would expose them to the saverest penalties.

The First Cortificate of the Canvas The Republicans, who set aside Mr. Seward cause he had been so prominent in the cause that he had concentrated Democratic hostitity on him, and they thought they could make a scape-goat of him to carry it all into the wilderness, and nominate a new man against whom the Democrats could not find any thing to say, are fully occupied in defending Mr. Lincoln from various ridiculous stories about boots, and keeping grocery, and expressing a wish to go to the bank of the Ohio River and throw stones into Kentucky. They have already produced a certificate from John W. Forney, stating that he had overhauled the accounts of the contingent fund of the Thirtieth Congress, and did not find any charge upon that fund, or the Staionery Account thereof, of twenty-five dollars for three pairs of boots furnished Honorable Abraham Lincoln, during that Con-May 30, 1860. So, for all that the records show, Mr. Lincoln went "home without boots, and in foul weather, too."

Certificates, so early in the canvass, minous. We must say, however, that this one is hardly in due form. It is not sworn to nor attested. Furthermore, as they used to say in similar cases of Mr. Fremont, who also was a candidate that nothing could be said against, if Mr. Lincoln did not have the boots charged as stationery, why does he not come out and deny it over his own signature. His silence gives the thing a dark appearance

Interest in the Presbyterian Church. In the General Assembly of the New School Presbyterian Church, at Pittsburg, rule was adopted declaring the loaning of money at exhorbitant rates of interest "a sin and an immorality."

The maximum of unsinful rates is not stated; this leaves a large margin for the conscience. Where the law prescribes six per cent., any higher rate of interest might be called sinful, as it would be illegal; but in some States the law allows ten per cent. In those Siates this could hardly be called sinful, though it might be in States where six per cent. was the legal rate. In Iowa and Wisconsin three per cent.

a month is regarded as quite reasonable. Thus a rate might be sinful in one State, and only the care for one's own household which s enjoined in scripture, in another, and by moving from one State to another, Christians ould loosen moral laws, just as some do matmonial bonds.

All this inconsistency can be avoided by denting the Mosaic law of the Hebrews on his subject. This forbade the taking of any terest from each other, calling it all usury, but allowed them to charge what rate they leased to outsiders.

Vote of Cousure on the President. The House resolution dissenting from the octrines of the President's protest against he Covode Committee, and declaring such vestigations necessary to the proper disarge of the constitutional duties of Conress, and that to abandon that right would ead to a concentration of power in the hands of the President which would be dangerouto the rights of the people, was adopted-

reas 87, nays 40. This, we think, is the first direct censure

sness have had a contest with Mr. Alcock on the manner of ratifying the treaty, the British Minister insisting on performing it with the ceremony of marching a guard of marines into the sacred precincts of the official quarter, a performance so could yoff-environment to the properties of the official quarter, a performance so could yoff-environment to the United States Bank, which was the United States and Washer Wash

We are requested by Messra. Follett, Poster at Co., publishers, at Columbus, to state that the article in the Gazette of yesterday which declares that their biography of Lincoln in not "authorized," is "false in every parties-We secordingly do so, not intending anything personal to the Gazette, nor to call question its veracity. We wish strictly to be governed by the rules of honor established at Washington, and while, on the au thority of our Columbus correspondents, we pronounce the Gazetts's article "false in every particular," we intend it as highly honorable

Putting up the Bara at Memphis The Memphis Presbytery (O. S.) has decided that going to masquerades, dancing-parties, circus, or theater, is a sin, and that it is the duty of the elders in all such cases to bring the offenders to confess, or exclude them from the church.

The P. R. The following we find in the official report of the business men's prayer meeting yesterday:

Reverend Dr. Thompson rose and requested permission to say a word before leading in prayer. Never did high churchien, or exclu-siveness, receive a rounder dressing than the reverend gentleman gave it this morning.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH XXXVIOL CONGRESS-PIRST SESSION.

WARRINGTON, June 11. SENATE-Mr. Wilson offered a resolution

SENATE—Mr. Wilson offered a resolution changing the day of adjournment from the 18th to the 28th inst.

Laid over under the rules.

Mr. Hale reported a resolution changing the order of business in the Senate, which was laid over.

Mr. King moved to take up the report of the Senate Printing Investigating Committee and postpone all prior orders.

After some discussion it was agreed to.

The resolutions were read. They recommend a change in the mode of executing the public printing.

Mr. King contended that the abuses growing of the execution of the public printing were not necessary.

Mr. Slidell thought these abuses were incidental, and would result under any Administration. He did not believe Mr. Wendell's testimony under oath, unless corroborated by

istration. He did not believe Mr. Wendell's testimony under oath, unless corroborated by other witnesses. He reviewed Mr. Wendell's testimony as to the money spent for election-cering purposes, and contended that it was thus spent against the advice of the Administration. As to the Postoffice blanks, nothing was paid that the law did not allow. He admitted that something was wrong, but neither the Postoffice Department nor the Senate Committee was able to ascertain how it was done till very recently. it was done till very recently.

There was no violation on the part of the
Executive officers of the Postoffice Depart-

ment.

Mr. King controverted this last statement.

Mr. Slidell admitted that some of the subordinate officers of the Postoffice Department
must have known of these abuses, but neither
the President or the Postmaster General
knew anything of them.

Mr. King-contended that these abuses resolted from gross misconduct on the part of
the officers of the Government, and that his
amendment to strike out the word "necessary" should be adopted, because he did not
believe the abuses would necessarily grow
up under an honest administration. believe the abose would necessarily grow up under an honest administration.

Mr. King's amendment was lost—24 to 25.

The first resolution was agreed to.

Before the final disposition of the subject,

Mr. Toombs insisted on the order of the day,

it being the Civil Appropriation Bill, which was taken up and discussed at length. Numerous amendments were submitted, which led to a long debate. Appropriations were added to the bill of \$150,000 for the Charleston Custom-house; \$300,000 for the New Orleans Custom-house;

\$500,000 for the extension of the Treasury building; \$500,000 for the Washington Aque-duct; and \$500,000 for the capitol extension. Mr. Fitch moved an amendment, modify-ing the contract with Gales & Senton for the publication of the American state papers, which, after some discussion, was adopted. Mr. Brown submitted an amendment of

\$250,000 for the erection of a new jail in Washington City. Agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennesses; reported from the Committee of Conference on the Homestead Bill, that after a full conference they had separated without being able to come to an agreement.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment of \$200,000 for the reconstruction of the Sens te Chamber so us to bring in the windows on the north and west side of the building. Rejected.

Mr. Bright offered an amendment appropriating \$45,000 for converting the old Senate Chamber into a court-room, and the old Court-room into a law library for the Su-

preme Court. mr. Hale moved to make it \$50,000.

Mr. Mallory was in hopes the Senate would go back and occupy the old Chamber them-

Mr. Hale-So am I. This new one has

Mr. Hale—So am I. This new one has been a total failure.

Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Bright modified his amendment by reducing it to \$250,000.

Mr. Mason said we were in the situation of a man who had built a new house and did not know what to do with the old one. He thought the present was good enough for the Supreme Court, the bar could hear the Court and the Court could hear the there was abundant room to transact business. and the Court could hear the oar, and there was abundant room to transact business.

Mr. Bayard said the old room was not suitable for a court room, but would make an excellent library. The amendment was adopted. Other amendments were discussed until

Other amendments were discussed unti-seven o'clock when, without disposing of the bill, the Senate adjourned.
HOUSE—Mr. Sherman offered a resolution regulating the calling for reports, and giv-ing the general Appropriation Bill the prefer-

Mr. Branch opposed it on the ground that it would enable the Pacific Raliroad Bill-again to be brought forward, involving the consumption of additional time.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Niblack, from the Committee on Patents, reported the Senate bill, with an amendment, for the amendment of the Patent Laws.

On motion of Mr. Hoard, its consideration was postponed till the second Wednesday of December next.

was postponed tilt the second wednesday of December next.

Mr. Ashmore, from the Mileage Committee, made an adverse report on the bill referred to it, repealing the act regulating the compensation of members of Congress.

Mr. Hatton, from the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, reported back the resolutions, referred to the Committee in February last, and recommended their passage.

their owners all newspapers sent to clubs with one address; reducing the charge for carrying letters in the city from two cents to one cent; if the revenue of the Postoffice Department should be insufficient to support it for the year ending June, 1861, then \$5,150,000 shall be appropriated to supply the deficiencies. The bill then passed.

The Fortification Bill was passed as originally reported without amendment.

Mr. Grow, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Homestead Bill, reported that after a fell and free conference they separated without coming to an agreement.

without coming to an agreement.
On motion of Mr. Grow the House insisted
and asked for another Committee of Con-

Mr. John Cochrane asked leave to introduce Mr. John Cochrane asked leave to introduce a bill appropriating \$125,000, the interest of which shall be spent by the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association for the preservation and repair of the home and tomb of Washington. Objection was made.

Mr. Cochrane moved a suspension of the roles. Decided in the negative.

Recess from 4½ to 7 o clock.

The House reassembled at 7 o clock, and took up the Navy Appropriation Bill.

An amendment was adopted providing \$472,000 to meet the requirements of the bill recently passed, increasing the pay of the officers.

recently passed, increasing the pay of the officers.

Mr. Lovejoy wanted the vessels of the navy to rot; if they were sunk commerce would receive no injury. It was time appropriations for them should cease.

A running debate now took place on the clause appropriating \$2,500,000 for the repair and equipment of vessels.

It was finally favorably acted on.

Mr. Morse offered an amendment, appropriating \$500,000 for the purchase of six small steamers to be employed on the Coast of Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, which was ruled out of order.

An amendment, appropriating \$500,000 for salt petre was adopted.

The amount for contingent fund was cut down to \$300,000.

The Committee rose at ten o'clock, without conclusion on the bill.

Adjourned.

From Washington Washington, June 11.—As there are two Captain Henry's in this city it is proper to state that the one identified with the Summer affair is John L. Henry, of Kentucky, an examiner in the Patent Office, and not Patrick L. Henry, Attorney, late of Virginia.

The Pacific Railroad Committee had a meeting this morning, and the majority determined to report a bill embracing the Southern and Central routes.

It is the general opinion that Congress can

Central routes.

It is the general opinion that Congress can not adjourn on the 18th. Mr. Sherman says the appropriation bills can not be passed by that time. The issue is now between the two houses, the Republicans having in caucus resolved to stand by the tariff and refused to authorize any funding of the treasury notes into the bonded debt, or to authorize further loans unless means to pay them be provided. The probability is that if any modification of the tariff shall be effected it will be through a joint committee of conference.

Secretary Floyd has summoned General Harney to Washington, with a view of arranging for a campaign against the Shashous and other Indians. It is to be planned on a large scale, as the government is satisfed we

large scale, as the government is satisfied we are to have war at the expense of many mil-

itions.

The prospect of an adjournment on the 18th is not flattering, though efforts are strenuously made to thatend. Many of the friends of the Pacific Raliroad are not without hope that the session may be extended, in which event the bill will again be presented, its chances of its passage having been con iderably strengthened by the union of the Central with the Southern route.

RICHMOND June 11 .- The Convention as

embled at noon. Governor Lubbeck, of Texas, was called to the Chair, and returned thanks. He deemed his selection as a compliment to his State; he trusted they had assembled for a triumph of principles and not for plunder, and that if their principles are repudiated, they will go before the country as the true Democratic party, with their principles emblazoned on their banner. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Bur-

roughs.

The States were called. New York responded amid immense applause. A list of Delegates appointed by the Trustees of the National Democratic Hall of the State of New York was handed in. The Delegate who presented the credentials is Thaddeus T. Mott who is here as the alternate of Gideon J. Tucker, who is delayed by serious illness. He said that time did not permit the calling of a State Convention, but he was assured by the President that fifteen of sixteen members

the President that infeen of sixteen memoers of the committee approved of the delegation, and desired they should represent the State in the Richmond Convention.

The presentation created quite a stir, and much surprise. It is supposed to be a move in favor of Dickinson. New York members of the press do not understand the movement.

All the seceding States are represented except Delaware.

Mr. Barry, of Massachusetts, moved the appointment of a committee of one from each State on Permanent Organization.

At one o'clock the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Mayor Wood has sent word here that the

Mayor Wood has sent word here that the delegation represents nobody, and the impression is here that they will be repudiated by the Convention.

There will be little or no discussion, in public; everything will be settled in Committee, and all differences of opinion accommodated. There is no doubt that the Convention will close to-morrow to await the action at Baltimore.

The Japanese in Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, June 11 .- The Japanese are

reeping quiet.
The reported assassination of the Tycoc was communicated to Captain Dupont early this morning, but he having doubts of the authority of the intelligence, has deemed proper not to divulge it to the Commission proper not to divinge it to the Commission-ors, preferring to wait instructions from Washington and the arrival of more definite information. The present programme would doubtless be broken up if the intelligence should be communicated to the members of the Embassy and they believed in its truth. The Naval Commission suppose if the report is not entirely unfounded, that it is the Regent who is killed and not the Tycoon, who is a lad of seventeen years.

Frem Richmond.

Richmond, June 11.—The delogates from Florida have arrived. They are instructed not to go to Baltimore. There is considerable excitement this evening; about the holes people are discussing the probable dissolution of the Union. Several of the Virginia delegates to Baltimore assert that they will secede if the Richmond delegates are not admitted. The Alabama delegates say they go to Baltimore hoping that they will not be admitted, believing all the Southern States will join them in case they are excluded, which, with Oregon and California, will give them seventeen States.

Louisvitts, June 11.—The river is rising slowly, with six feet in the canal. The weather is clear; mercury 69°. Sv. Lours, June 11.—River stationary, with ten feet to Cairo. Another rise is coming from the Upper Mississippi. Illinois and Missouri Rivers are falling. Weather cloudy, with indications of rain.

Mail Robbery.

Montreat, June 11.—We learn that the mails from this city for New York on the 2d, 5th and 7th inst, have been robbed. They contained some indeprenents in blank, and we would advise money dealers to be on their guard with reference to Causda paper having the dates.

Carcago, Jane 11.—The steam-tag Mo-Quees arrived at this port Saturday, having in tow the coasting vessel Hansah Simo, which she found on Friday, on Grosse Peint, bottom upward. It is supposed the vessel was struck by the tornado which passed over the lake last Sunday evening. Capt. Daniel Frearch, wife and child, two scamen and two passengers who were on at the time are

Tonoxro, C. W., June 11.—The fine row of dwelling houses on St. George's Square, occupied by Justice Burns, Dr. Bovell and others, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss estimated at \$30,000.

Arrival of the Arage.

New York, June 11.—The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton, arrived this evening. News anticipated.

AFFECTING INCIDENT AT KEY WEST—JOTOUR MENTING OF AN AFRICAN MOTHER WITH
HER CHILDREN.—Among the rescued from
the bark Wildfire is a middle aged woman
and three children. She seemed quiet and
subdued in manner, and excited no special
attention, other than that she had a part of
her family with her. Her great hope was to
meet the others from whom fate had separated
her. On the landing of the William's cargo,
she, with others of the first arrival, pepped
over the fence which separated the new
comers from the old. Quick maternal instinct discovered no less than four among the
crowd whom she claimed as her daughters.
She gave vent to her joy in the loud language of song, and the children, hearing the
familiar air of home, caught sight of the
singer, in whom they found their lost mother.
The meeting was one of tumultous joy;
shouts rose from three hundred voices in the
gladness of a simple mother, and with her gladness of a simple mother, and with her four daughters entwined in each other's arms, the mother took them with her to meet the long separated, of whose fate each party was in the mother took them. utter ignorance. .

A Woman Captures, and Pugiliarically Congures, a Burglan.—The other night a woman, Jane Manahan, residing in East Cambridge, Mass., having lain down in her sleeping-room to await her husband's return, heard a noise in the room, and on arising discovered a burglar in the set of securing such valuables as he could lay his hands on. Without screaming or manifesting the least alarm, she sprang for him, but he took to his legs and ran down stairs. She pursued him, caught him, and, on his attempting to knock her down, gave him a severe whipping, "punshing" him severely about the face. She then made him sit down in a chair, and kept him there half an hour, till her husband's re-A WOMAN CAPTURES, AND PUGILISTICALLY um there half an hour, till her husband's re eturn, when he was arrested.

HOME INTEREST.

nar Clothes renovated and repaired, 120 W. Sixth 63 Clothing renovated and repaired, 59 E. Third.

OB CARPENTER's cheap Pictures, 20 Fifth-street OE Picrouss for ten cents. Johnson's Gallery

66 Δ. A. Ersren, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry Nos. 343 and 271 Western-row. WE APPLYOATE's mammoth Gallery, corner Fifth

62 Examine the Photographs at Applemant's corner Fifth and Main. Mark the place. jug-tf wall you want a fine Likeness of yourself, wife

child, go to Ball's, No. 30 West Fourth-street, ver LeBo BY The finest, largest and best-arranged Picture fallery on Fifth-street is Cowan's, 22 West Fifth-

our If you want a good Picture, call at the south west corner of Sixth-street and Central-avenue Pictures taken and put in nice gilt frames for twenty eve cents; in cases for twenty cents. Bring on the bables-you are sure to get a good likeness

mer Citizens and strangers requiring Stereoscope n mahigany, resewood and leather; Storeoscopic Views in groups, statuary landscapes Steel Bracelets, Brooches, Clasps, Buckles; Fans in pearl, ivory, sandal wood, moturing:
Bracelets in coral, jet, gold, and in beads;
Coral Necklaces, Shoulder Ties, Negligeos
Wax Boads in white coral, blue lavender;

Card Baskets, Card Receivers, Card Cases; Odor Stands, Odor Boxes, Toilet Bottles; Jewel Caskets, Jewel Boxes, Work Boxes; Writing Desks, Portfolios, Gold Pens;

Crying Bables, Speaking Dolls, China Dolls, Wax Dolls; Ladies Purses in leather, wire, velvet, pearl, shell; Traveling Bags, Satchels, Cabas, Dressing Cases; Mecrehann Pipes, Snuff-boxes, Cigar-cases; And every variety of FANCY GOODS, suitable for

Gifts, will find them at J. D. PARK'S BAZAAR OF FANCY, N. E. corner of Fourth and Walnut-streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Passenger Railroad Company of Cincinnati.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL meeting of the above Company will be lieu at their office, over No. 30 West Fourth-st., on THURSDAY, July 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve during the ensuing year.

JAMES J. ROBBINS.

Jelb-swdw President. ARTIPICIAL TEETH.

W. C. DUNCAN, DENTIST, 156
West Sixth-street, between face and Elm, inserts Artificial Teath in all the different styles now practiced. Persons in want of Teath can have their wishes fully met at this office.
All operations in Daptistry performed. my24-am

OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. THE OPENING PARTY

Of the Season, at the OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, will be given On Thursday June 14, 1860.

Menter's Band will be in Attendance. Tickets for the Round Trip, 85, per Little Miami Railroad and Chelinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, at 7:50 A. M., vis Springfield to White supply: Station Sulphur Station.
Tekets for the Round Trip, S6, per Little Miami Bulicond, at 7:30 and 10 A. M. and 11 P. M., and oer Cincinnati, diamition and Dayton Railrond, at 7:36 A. M., via Columbus to Lewis Center.

A. WILSON, JR. je2-46 PERFUMERY. FOR FINE Co-LUGARE WATER, either by the quart, or elegantly put up in Bottles, call at the Fourth-street Fortunery Depot.

PALMER'S SOAP DENTRIFICE is composed of Soap and other articles well known for their beneficial action upon the teeth and gums, it contains no article that can possibly injure the teeth, and can consequently be used with perfect impunity by persons of all ages.

SOLON PALMER, port of the contained of t

WEST-END AND BRIGHTON CINCIPACTE STREET RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNAII,
May 10, 1860.—The Care of May 19, 1800.—The Cars of this Company will leave the curner of Fourth and Vine-strote, for the junction of Freeman-street and Central-awante (or Hamilton-road, every six minutes, commencing at 6 a.M., and continuing until 10 P. M., and thereafter every fitness minutes until 110 P. M., and thereafter every fitness minutes until 110 P. M., and thereafter every fitness minutes until 110 P. M., and thereafter every fitness minutes, until 110 P. M., and thereafter every fitness minutes, until 110 P. M., and thereafter every fitness minutes, until 110 P. M., and thereafter constitution of these wishing to make the carrier of Fourth and Freeman-attreets. For the accommendation of the minutes of the commendation west of Mound, on Sinth-street, for one Fark, or from any point west of Mound, on Sinth-street, for one Fark, or from any point west of Mound, on Sinth-street, for one Fark, or from the control of Fourth and Vine, to any point on Linna-street, north of Liberty, for one Fark, or from Fourth of Liberty, to the corner of Fourth and Vine, to any point of Linna-street, north of Liberty, for one Fark, or from Fromman-street, for one Fark, or from Fromman President.

THECOVER ED AT LAST—"THE CHART"

THECOVER ED AT LAST—"THE CHART"

THECOVER ED AT LAST—"THE CHART"

SPECIAL NOTICES. J. C. PARR, Secretary.

I. WIESER, NO. 54 FIFTH-ST

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DELAND & GOSSAGE,

West Fourth-st., Have just received LARGE INVOICES OF

Seasonable Goods, 25 PER CENT. LOSS TO THE IMPORTER.

LOW PRICES,

PLAID SILKS. AT 37% CENTS.

FOULARD SILKS

AT 37% CENTS. SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS, VERY LOW.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF English Bareges AT 12% CENTS PER YARD.

TWO PLOUNCED BAREGE ROBES AT THREE DOLLARS.

Chintz Colored Barege Robes, AT FIVE DOLLARS. Great Bargains! In LINEN SHEETINGS, IRISH LINENS, DAM-ASKS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

10-4 FINE LINEN SHEETING at 75c. superior Assertment of BLACK LACE POINTS and MANTILLAS, WHITE HAREGE MAN-TILLAS, FANS, &c., for Opera Use.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HOOP SKIRTS **DELAND & GOSSAGE.**

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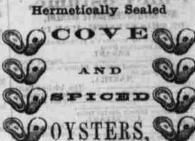
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